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Country programme recommendation**

Jordan

Addendum

Summary

The present addendum to the country note submitted to the Executive Board at its first regular session of 2002 contains the final country programme recommendation for Board approval.

It contains a recommendation for funding the country programme of Jordan which has an annual planning level of $1,000,000 or less. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $3,340,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $8,440,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2003 to 2007.

* E/ICEF/2002/11.

** The original country note provided only indicative figures for estimated programme cooperation. The figures provided in the present addendum are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 2001. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes for 2002 (E/ICEF/2002/P/L.36).

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Basic data (2000 unless otherwise stated)	
Child population (million, under 18 years)	2.3
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	34
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	28
Underweight (% moderate and severe, 1997)	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 1995-1996)	41
Literacy (% male/female)	95/84
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female)	95/94
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%, 1998)	98
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	96
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%, 1999)	100
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%) (1999)[a]	0.02
GNP per capita (US$)	1 680
One-year-olds fully immunized against (1999):	
Tuberculosis	- per cent
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	97 per cent
Measles	94 per cent
Poliomyelitis	97 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	.. per cent

[a] Not enough data were available to produce an estimate of HIV prevalence for end 1999. Instead, the 1994 prevalence estimate published by WHO/Global Programme on AIDS was applied to the country's 1999 adult population to produce the estimate.

The situation of children and women

1. The analysis of the situation of children and women in Jordan remains essentially the same as described in the country note submitted to the Executive Board at its first regular session of 2002 (E/ICEF/2002/P/L.15). Improvements in social conditions have been in spite of the country's economic vulnerability. Although there are no official figures, an estimated 30 per cent of people live in poverty and there is agreement that poverty in Jordan is caused by low income rather than lack of access to basic services. According to official records for 2001, unemployment is higher for women (21 per cent) than for men (15 per cent). The highest unemployment rate is among young women and men aged 20-24 years (41 and 24 per cent respectively).

2. Since the publication of the country note, the preliminary results of a UNICEF-supported national survey on adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years have become available and show that youth participation in general is very low. Only 9 per cent of boys and 1.5 per cent of girls are members of sports clubs, 2 per cent of boys and 1 per cent of girls are members of youth clubs, and 8 per cent of boys and 7 per cent of girls are members of student councils. The most important leisure activities for boys are physical exercise (34 per cent) or watching television (18 per cent) and the most important leisure activities for girls are reading (32 per cent) and watching television (26 per cent).

3. The preliminary results of a UNICEF-supported assessment of the situation of children in institutions show that basic needs for food and shelter in these institutions are largely met for both boys and girls. However, the study raises concerns about the education which children receive in these institutions, their largely unmet emotional needs and their susceptibility to abuse.

4. The recent escalation of violence in the neighbouring occupied Palestinian territory has highlighted Jordan's political vulnerability and the need for assessing the country's emergency preparedness capacity.

Programme cooperation, 1998-2002

5. The 2000 mid-term review (MTR) acknowledged the UNICEF contribution to achieving the national goals for children, raising awareness about their rights, and mobilizing commitment for children from a wide range of partners. The patronage of the Royal Family has helped to raise awareness and give prominence to UNICEF initiatives for early childhood development (ECD), youth empowerment and participation, child abuse and combating smoking.

6. The rights programme supported the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women in the human rights courses of Jordan, Ahliya and Mu'tah Universities. The programme also addressed domestic violence and abuse through the production of targeted media campaigns and support to the establishment of two Family Protection Departments in Irbid and Amman. Studies included one comparing Jordanian legislation with the two Conventions and another one on gender stereotyping. Following the MTR, the programme placed greater focus on protection, youth and partnerships. Promotion of a national policy dialogue resulted in the development of the Jordanian Childhood Act and amendment of the juvenile justice law. The programme funded a national survey of all children's institutions including orphanages and juvenile centres run by both the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

7. Over 20 per cent of the kingdom's population was mobilized around the 10 principles of the "Say Yes for Children" campaign. The strong alliance of advocates for children and women's rights that was built included, for example, the Friends of Jordanian Children, a group of prominent opinion leaders. Local businesses were also mobilized in support of key initiatives including the participation of adolescents and NGOs in the General Assembly Special Session on Children and related preparatory activities.

8. Empowerment of youth became a leading programme component following the MTR. A national survey of the situation of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years was conducted, as were an assessment of the Higher Council for Youth's 64 youth centres and an inventory of all organizations working with youth in Jordan. The programme established a core team of 250 adolescents who acted as facilitators in a number of national forums and conferences on the future. In partnership with the Princess Basma Women's Resource Centre, UNICEF supported the development of training modules on basic life skills for adolescents, which are being used by 600 trainers and are expected to reach 9,000 adolescents (60 per cent of them girls) by end 2002. UNICEF also built a strategic partnership with the National Institute for Training and developed training modules on participatory, gender-sensitive

approaches to programming for service providers, which are expected to benefit some 6,000 service providers by the end of 2002. The programme supported the election of a Youth Advisory Group representing youth from all governorates which subsequently took initiatives around the themes of intergenerational dialogue, media and youth, among others.

9. The health programme supported sustained high immunization coverage and the organization of National Immunization Days for polio eradication. The quality of primary health care (PHC) services was improved through training of some 3,000 health workers, the introduction of strategies for the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) and the integration of PHC concepts into the medical and nursing curricula of Jordan's two major universities. UNICEF provided essential assistance for the successful fortification of flour with iron and the establishment of monthly reporting systems for salt iodization. The programme also supported the establishment of a management information system in 12 pilot health centres, and the development of a standard case management manual for early detection of childhood disabilities and related training for 400 health care providers. Several communication campaigns promoted breastfeeding. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF supported a Global Youth Tobacco Survey, which led to a policy discussion on the enforcement of tobacco-related legislation. The programme also supported the Jordanian Anti-smoking Society, for the production of a training kit to promote healthy non-smoking behaviour among youth, and the Ministry of Health for a clinic on tobacco cessation.

10. In collaboration with 13 government and non-governmental partners, the education programme developed effective communication and training materials on proper ECD practices. A core team of qualified trainers was formed and will have reached over 26,000 families by the end of 2002. Together with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, UNICEF developed a specific strategy for raising awareness among men about their role in early childhood care. By the end of 2002, 200 religious preachers will have been trained and will be able to reach some 100,000 men during Friday prayers. National criteria for a positive learning environment in schools was established and a national survey of 335 schools was conducted to assess the extent to which the criteria are met. Based on the findings, interventions to improve student-teacher relations, student participation and democratic practices were piloted in four schools and expanded to more than 100 schools through the adolescent programme.

11. The community empowerment programme established models for organizing and mobilizing communities in East Amman, Mafrak, Kerak and Aqaba, benefiting about 20,000 families. The programme supported communities in conducting participatory rapid assessments and identifying their priorities. Their organizational and self-help skills were developed to enable them to address these priorities. Equal male-female representation was ensured at all times. Based on identified needs, the programme supported interventions to improve early childhood care, promote safe play and recreation for children, and provide livelihood training and legal and social counselling for women and community-based rehabilitation for the disabled.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

12. The lessons learned remain essentially the same as described in the country note. The recent increase in political tension in the Middle East has stressed the importance of further strengthening UNICEF partnerships for emergency preparedness and response, especially with the Department of Civil Defence and the Higher Council for Crisis Management.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2003-2007

	Estimated annual expenditure (In thousands of United States dollars)					
	2003	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*Total*
Regular resources						
Integrated early childhood development	98	98	98	98	98	490
Protection	92	92	92	92	92	460
Adolescent participation and empowerment	62	62	62	62	62	310
Community empowerment	102	102	102	102	102	510
National movement for children and monitoring of rights	124	124	124	124	124	620
Cross-sectoral costs	190	190	190	190	190	950
Subtotal	**668**	**668**	**668**	**668**	**668**	**3 340**
Other resources						
Integrated early childhood development	290	150	150	150	150	890
Protection	60	60	60	60	60	300
Adolescent participation and empowerment	1 500	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	6 300
Community empowerment	150	150	150	150	150	750
National movement for children and monitoring of rights	40	40	40	40	40	200
Cross-sectoral costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**2 040**	**1 600**	**1 600**	**1 600**	**1 600**	**8 440**
Total	**2 708**	**2 268**	**2 268**	**2 268**	**2 268**	**11 780**

Country programme preparation process

13. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, preparations for the new country programme included the MTR, a "future search" conference to identify national priorities and a strategy meeting. All key ministries, partner NGOs and youth representatives were involved, as well as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), WHO and the Unites States Agency for International Development (USAID). The process took place in full coordination with the development of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which were finalized in June 2002. The goal of the UNDAF is to contribute to the elimination of social and economic disparities and enhance quality of life in Jordan consistent with government priorities. UNICEF was an active participant in this process and led the thematic group on social development. In addition, the UNICEF Representative served as Resident Coordinator a.i. during the critical period of the CCA/UNDAF preparation and finalization.

Country programme goals and objectives

14. The programme of cooperation will comprise five interdependent programmes. It aims to support the Government of Jordan to promote the rights of children, adolescents and women and to contribute to their protection.

Relation to national and international priorities

15. The development of the proposed country programme was informed by the analysis of the situation of Jordanian children and women, the National Social and Economic Development Plan (1999-2003), the National Plan for Accelerating Social and Economic Transformation in Jordan, the CCA/UNDAF, the organizational priorities of the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) and "A World Fit for Children".

16. The proposed strategies of these planning documents are decentralization, strengthening community development and building sound information systems to feed into the decision-making process at all levels, with a view to reducing geographic and gender disparities. The plans focus on integrating information technology into the learning process; ECD; enhancing the quality of learning and the relevance and quality of training provided to health professionals; and expanding the role of youth centres as venues for youth development. The creation of the National Council for Family Affairs highlights the Government's increased focus on the role of the family in social development.

17. The programme has a strong focus on integrated early childhood development (IECD) and protection, two of the MTSP priorities. It will address immunization "plus" as part of IECD, and girls' education and HIV/AIDS within the adolescent programme.

Programme strategy

18. The overall programme strategy remains essentially the same as described in the country note. At the national level, the programme will focus on informing policy and legislative change through surveys, research, advocacy, mobilization, facilitation of policy dialogue and setting standards in all sectors. This will be coupled with alliance-building and strategic partnerships at all levels with opinion

leaders, the private sector, youth, civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies. Informed by the Executive Board's recommendation to focus interventions because of limited resources, the programme will provide catalytic support to programmes that benefit the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in selected communities in three rather than five governorates, as reported in the country note, and contribute to reducing disparities in these governorates. Another proposed change is to increase the level of other resources to $8 million, compared to $5.5 million proposed in the country note, as a result of stronger funding prospects than originally anticipated for the five-year period.

19. **Integrated early childhood development**. The programme, to benefit children under eight years of age, will comprise three projects. The programme will contribute to an improvement of the psychological and cognitive development of children and national efforts to reduce infant and under-five morality rates to 20 and 29 per 1,000 live births respectively.

20. The first project will ensure the adoption of a national IECD strategy by the end of 2004 and its translation into legislative action and administrative rules by 2005. This will be done through advocacy with key decision makers and capacity-building on IECD concepts and implementation strategies. The project on community care for the young child will aim at increasing children's access to improved home-based care in three governorates from less that 10 per cent to 50 per cent, and increasing the percentage of caregivers having knowledge of key IECD practices from 3 per cent to 15 per cent by 2007. For this purpose, a set of clear criteria for IECD services will be established, the capacities of various service providers in planning and implementing such services will be built up and mothers, fathers and other caregivers will be educated on key ECD practices. The IMCI project will aim at increasing the percentage of children 0-5 years old and pregnant and lactating women having access to quality IMCI services through Ministry of Health centres from less than 10 per cent to 90 per cent in three governorates. The project will also ensure the proper functioning of a national micronutrients monitoring system. Support will be provided to building the capacities of Ministry of Health staff at the national and governorate levels and to advocacy and programme communication. At least 13 partners will be involved, including the Ministries of Social Development, Health, Education, Awqaf and Religious Affairs, the Higher Council for Youth, the General Union of Voluntary Societies, the Jordan River Foundation, the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, the Jordanian Women's Union, the General Federation of Jordanian Women, the Abu-Thar Al-Ghafari Society and UNRWA. UNICEF will continue to work with WHO, USAID, the World Bank and the private sector.

21. **Protection**. The programme will comprise two projects. The first project, on national policy development, will ensure the development of functioning information systems on protection issues and ensure that on a yearly basis 40 per cent of the public have precise knowledge of six key messages about protection issues regarding children and women. The project will also ensure that five identified legislative texts are harmonized with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and related international conventions. UNICEF will supported these efforts through specific research and studies, capacity-building programmes for specialized institutions involved in monitoring and collecting data on the children in need of

special protection, programme communication and advocacy with parliamentarians and legal professionals.

22. The children at risk project will focus on children deprived of parental care, either because they are in conflict with the law or in institutional care, on disabled children and on abused children and women. The project will ensure that 50 per cent of institutionalized children are re-integrated into a family environment, that 25 per cent of children in conflict with the law are treated in accordance with international human rights standards and that 20 per cent of children and women in three governorates have access to proper diagnostic, counselling and rehabilitation services for abuse and violence. The project will ensure that 75 per cent of children in one community in each of the three governorates have access to proper community-based rehabilitation services for the disabled. To this end, the capacities of law enforcement staff, health, social and other development workers will be strengthened so they can properly identify and rehabilitate abused children and women. The project will also promote community-based rehabilitation for disabled children. The main partner in this project is the Ministry of Social Development, in addition to the Ministries of Justice and Health, the National Council for Family Affairs, the Legislative Bureau, the Royal Commission for Human Rights, the Family Protection Department of the Directorate of Public Security, the International Labour Organization, the British Council, media and national NGOs, including the Jordan River Foundation, Mizan and the Jordanian Women's Union.

23. **Adolescent participation and empowerment**. The programme, which will comprise three projects, will focus specifically on girls. The national policy development project will ensure the development and adoption of a national, gender-sensitive participatory youth strategy by 2004 and its integration in the development plans of the Higher Council for Youth, the Ministries of Education and Health and key NGOs by 2007. A crucial strategy will be advocacy with policy makers to raise their awareness of issues of concern to adolescents, with a special focus on gender disparities and gender roles in the family, community, and society. Policy-oriented research will be conducted and national capacities to implement policies will be strengthened.

24. The project on adolescents' knowledge and development will ensure that the percentage of young people with knowledge of a minimum of 10 key areas of basic life skills and healthy life styles, and of those actively involved in participation structures, will increase from less that 10 per cent to 25 per cent for both boys and girls by the end of 2007. In addition to the Government, the project will support NGOs including the Jordanian Anti-smoking Society in creating a better learning and participatory environment in primary and secondary schools, youth centres and social development centres. Clubs, functional student councils and parent teacher associations will be promoted and comprehensive training modules developed for trainers of adolescents.

25. The society for adolescents project will ensure that five Jordanian media institutions present a positive image of adolescents and their areas of interest, and that key media messages addressing issues of concern to adolescents are developed. The project will also ensure that 50 per cent of at-risk adolescents in the three governorates are involved in innovative home-, school- and community-based programmes. Clear criteria will be developed for the identification of at-risk adolescents. The main partners in this programme are the Higher Council for Youth,

the Ministries of Education, Social Development and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, the National Institute for Training, the Princess Basma Women's Resource Centre and the Directorate of Public Security. UNICEF will build on its partnerships with the National Council for Family Affairs, UNFPA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, UNRWA, WHO, USAID, the Jordanian Women's Union and other government departments and NGOs. Other resources will be used to expand the outreach of the programme and to support efforts to improve the quality of youth and other centres providing services to adolescents.

26. **Community development**. The programme, to comprise two projects, will contribute to the development of a national approach to community development. The project on national networking for community development will ensure coordination and coherence in community development approaches by all partners, and sharing of information and experiences. The community-based development project will support the establishment of participatory, integrated, community-based development structures in 15 communities in three governorates and ensure that these 15 communities will benefit from all UNICEF interventions under the entire programme of cooperation. Strategies to be employed include advocacy with key decision makers at the national and subnational levels; building the capacities of various community development structures in self-organization, participatory, gender-sensitive assessment and management skills; and ensuring convergence of the country programme's inputs in these communities. The Ministry of Planning is the main partner, as well as NGOs, community-based organizations, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, the World Food Programme and USAID.

27. **National movement for children and monitoring of rights**. The programme, comprising two projects, will aim at ensuring that women's and children's issues continue to have high priority in public discussions and policy dialogues. The project on a national movement for children will ensure the existence of mechanisms for informing decision makers and opinion leaders about key priority issues requiring policy development and legislative change as follow-up to the Special Session on Children and other global conferences. The project will also ensure that a minimum of five local businesses contribute to the country programme. This will be done through partnership building and joint planning with ministries, NGOs, councils, United Nations agencies, the private sector, parliamentarians, prominent opinion leaders and the media.

28. The project on monitoring of rights will ensure the adoption of a national follow-up plan of action to "A World Fit for Children" and the existence, at the national and subnational levels, of information systems for monitoring children's and women's rights, the implementation of post-Special Session national plans and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other global objectives. This will be done through support to technical discussions, networking and planning forums at the national level and in three governorates. The project will support the Government in preparing its report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2003 and the Commission on the Status of Women in 2007. The main partners in this programme will be the National Council for Family Affairs, the Ministry of Planning and the Department of Statistics, in addition to other government departments, Friends of Jordanian Children, the Jordanian National Commission for Women, UNDP, USAID and the private sector.

29. Cross-sectoral costs will support technical expertise and programme coordination, programme and financial monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation

30. Programme implementation will be monitored through periodic field visits and consultative meetings with counterparts and beneficiaries, as well as through annual reviews. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan (IMEP) will be developed, implemented and updated at annual reviews and an MTR is planned for 2005. The IMEP will ensure that indicators and criteria for programme evaluation are set at the beginning of the cycle and will include measurements of caregivers' knowledge and practices of IECD, of adolescents' self-perceptions, criteria that national strategies have to meet and measurements of quality of services. A survey around these indictors will be conducted at the end of the cycle in the three identified governorates. In addition, specific operational research and studies will be conducted on such emerging issues as youth and protection.

Collaboration with partners

31. The nature of the proposed programme requires a level of collaboration that goes beyond traditional UNICEF partners, some of whom are mentioned above in relation to individual programmes. Alliances, based on comparative advantages and strengths, are envisaged in five major areas: research to cover data gaps; advocacy and legislative change; capacity-building; direct project implementation; and fund-raising.

Programme management

32. The Ministry of Planning is the coordinating body and represents the Government of Jordan in all issues related to the programme of cooperation. Responsibility for management rests with the Ministries of Health, Education, Social Development, Planning, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, the Department of Statistics, the National Council for Family Affairs, the Higher Council for Youth and other ministries, government partners and NGOs as described in this report. The office structure has been adjusted to reflect the changes in the programme structure with increased focus on IECD, protection, adolescents and communication for behavioural change.

TABLE
LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

COUNTRY : JORDAN
PROGRAMME:2003-2007

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET			POSTS a/										STAFF COSTS b/		
	RR	OR	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
REGULAR RESOURCES :																
INTEGRATED EARLY CHILD CARE AN	490,000		490,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0	0.50	0	146,561	146,561
PROTECTION	460,000		460,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0	0.50	0	146,561	146,561
ADOLESCENT PARTICIPATION AND E	310,000		310,000	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.25	0	0	0.25	209,785	0	209,785
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	510,000		510,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	293,118	293,118
NATIONAL MOVEMT FOR CHILDREN &	620,000		620,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	414,203	414,203
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	950,000		950,000	0	0	0	0.75	0	0	0.75	0	1	1.75	629,355	320,645	950,000
XX999			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL RR	3,340,000		3,340,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	7	839,140	1,321,088	2,160,228
OTHER RESOURCES :																
INTEGRATED EARLY CHILD CARE AN		890,000	890,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	228,965	228,965
PROTECTION		300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADOLESCENT PARTICIPATION AND E		6,300,000	6,300,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	5	673,703	766,638	1,440,341
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT		750,000	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL MOVEMT FOR CHILDREN &		200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OR		8,440,000	8,440,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	6	673,703	995,603	1,669,306
TOTAL RR & OR	3,340,000	8,440,000	11,780,000	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	5	13	1,512,843	2,316,691	3,829,534
SUPPORT BUDGET	Operating costs		623,671													
	Staffing			0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1,042,783	864,210	1,906,993
GRAND TOTAL (RR + OR + SB)				0	0	1	1	1	0	3	7	7	17	2,555,626	3,180,901	5,736,527
Number of posts and staff costs:																
Current programme cycle										2	5	8	15			
At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)										3	7	7	17	2,555,626	3,180,901	5,736,527

RR = regular resources.
OR = other resources.
IP = international Professional.
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
SB = support budget.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.